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Library Book Outlook

Fiction, Travel and Biography again clamor for most attention among the new book offerings.

Sinclair Lewis's *Arrowsmith* (Harcourt-Brace, \$2) needs only to be mentioned, and has doubtless already been ordered in all libraries. Other new novels by well-established authors are Rafael Sabatini's *The Carolinian* (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2), the author's first historical romance of America, with a Revolutionary background; Jeffery Farnol's *The Loring Mystery* (Little-Brown \$2), a romance of London and the English countryside in the nineteenth century, embodying a murder-mystery; Emerson Hough's *The Ship of Souls* (Appleton, \$2), an adventure-story centering about a fur-trading post in the Far North of Canada; Eden Phillpotts's *A Voice from the Dark* (Macmillan, \$2), a detective-story involving a solution of the mystery of a little boy's murder; Holman Day's *Clothes Make the Pirate* (Harper, \$2), a rollicking sea-tale of Colonial times; and Marie C. Oemler's *His Wife-in-Law* (Century, \$2), a love-story, the scene of which is laid in the marsh lands of South America.

A. Hamilton Gibbs, of 'Gun Fodder' fame, now appears with a remarkably fine first-novel, entitled *Soundings* (Little-Brown, \$2), portraying a splendid English girl and her equally splendid father.

Floyd Dell's *This Mad Ideal* (Knopf, \$2) tells the story of an American girl from childhood to young-womanhood. It had better be read before buying.

The travel-books comprise *Spanish Sunshine*, by Eleanor Elsner (914.6 Century, \$4), an account of three years' travels, with history and traditions interspersed; *A Pilgrim in Spain*, by Aubrey F. G. Bell 914.6, (Little-Brown, \$4), journeys made in town and country, by one who is steeped in Spain's literature and legends; *The Kipling Country*, by R. Thurston Hopkins (914.2 Appleton, \$3.50), illustrated explorations into the Sussex countryside, so rich in associations with Kipling's works; *Adventures in Peru*, by C. H. Producers (918.5, Dutton, \$4), a volume of entertaining odds and ends, together with useful facts about travel, sport, and living-conditions; *Central America*, by Lilian Elwyn Elliott (917.28, Dodd-Mead, \$5), interesting journeys along new paths in these ancient lands; *Motor-Camping on Western Trails*, by Melville F. Ferguson, (917.8, Century, \$2.50), describing the adventures of a family who travelled from Canada to Mexico, visiting Honolulu on the side; *Hunting and Adventure in the Arctic*, by Fridtjof Nansen (919.8, Duffield, \$4), an illustrated account of the author's first expedition into the North; *London Alleys, Byways and Courts*, by Alan Stapleton (914.21, Dodd-Mead, \$5), mainly reproductions of pen and

pencil sketches by the author, with accompanying descriptions; and *Ship Alley*, by Cicely Fox Smith (910, Houghton-Mifflin, \$2), subtitled 'More Sailortown Days' and describing streets that are to be found in every seaport, great or small.

Biographical works include the *Letters of James Boswell*, collected and edited by Chauncey Brewster Tinker (Oxford Univ. Pr., 2 v., \$10), presenting a picture of Boswell unlike anything we have hitherto possessed; *With Pencil, Brush and Chisel*, by Emil Fuchs (Putnam, \$7.50), the autobiography of a world-famous artist; *The Human Touch*, by Lyman P. Powell (Putnam, \$2.50), memories of men and things, including Ellen Terry, Cardinal Mercier and President Coolidge; *Life's Little Day*, by Anna M. W. Stirling (Dodd-Mead, \$6.50), chatty reminiscences of an Englishwoman, a sister of William De Morgan; *Sainte-Beuve*, by Lewis Freeman Mott (Appleton, \$5), recounting the career and personal history of the great French critic; *Mrs. Meynell and Her Literary Generation*, by Annie Kimball Tuell (Dutton, \$2.50), an intimate glimpse of a delightful personality, together with a critical study of her works; *The Life of William Cobbett*, by G. D. H. Cole (Harcourt-Brace, \$4.50), presenting the career of the late eighteenth-century English radical and writer; *Lenin*, by Leon Trotsky (Minton Balch, \$2.50), with memories of the communist leader, from 1900 to 1903, and again during 1917-18; *Grandmother Tyler's Book*, by Mary Palmer Tyler (Putnam, \$3.50), recollections of a New England woman of the first half of the nineteenth century; and *Vondel*, by Adriaan J. Barnouw (Scribner, \$2), the life-story of a celebrated Dutch poet.

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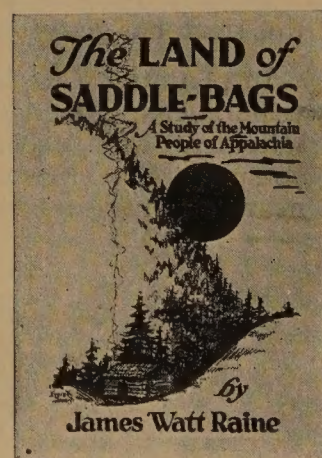
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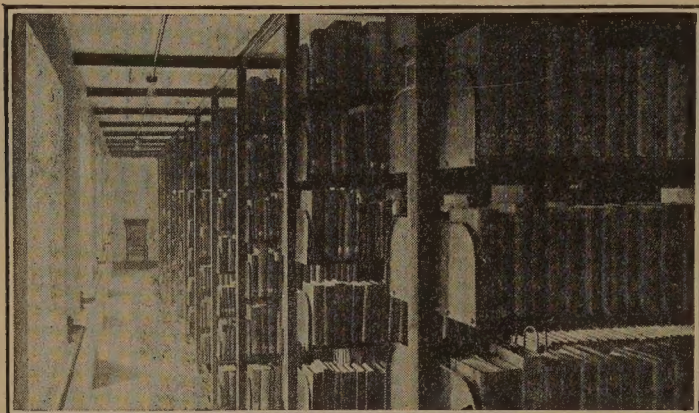
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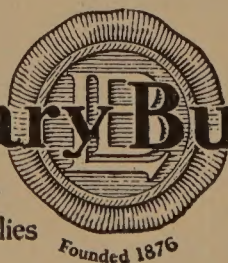
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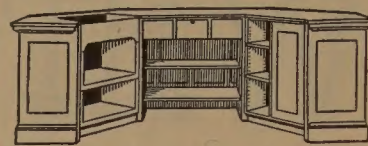
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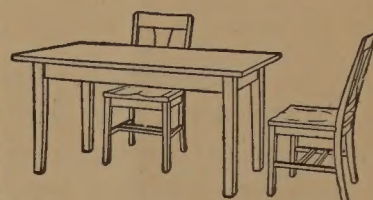
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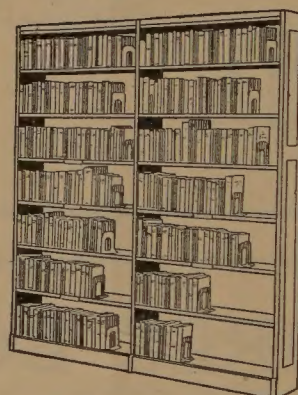
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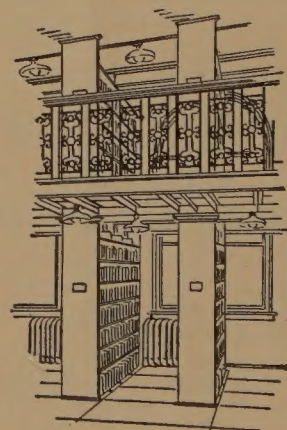
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1925



Army Library Service in Panama

By SCHARLOTTIE STEWART

Department Librarian, Panama Canal Department, U. S. A.

DOES anyone ever question what ever became of the books that were so liberally given under the war impetus when nothing we owned or ever expected to own was too good for the men in the service? Years after the Armistice, not a day passes but in every army post some of these books are used. To be sure, a vast number are worn out and discarded, but to the original gift of the American Library Association and welfare organizations operating in Europe and at home has been added a little new technical literature, a little non-fiction of a general sort and some fiction, new as well as standard. There has been a steady use of the service, tho the character of the demand has changed from year to year as the army has gradually changed back to a peace army footing. It is a real wartime addition to the peacetime army.

A specially detailed officer at each post and a department Education and Recreation Officer at Headquarters, of sufficiently high rank to make a sure contact with the posts and with the headquarters officers higher up, have been the means of bringing a very close relationship into being and making a working organization satisfactory in the main. While the organization is the same thruout the service, still the Panama Canal Department project may have a greater interest due to the geographical location. The library service in Panama has been developing along clearly defined lines for the past five years and results are beginning to show. By the method of centralization of all activities at the Department Headquarters, it has been possible to standardize the work so that with an official visit once a month to each of the posts and stations, the work done can be easily checked. Furthermore, the Department Library has stood as a training school for enlisted men who have the direct care of the collections at the various posts. Three separate schools have been conducted in the past, and now there is at all times a man in training to fill any post library vacancy that may unexpectedly occur. The reading public is almost entirely enlisted

men, young fellows from sixteen years up, with a most varied educational background, but also there are the officers, the ladies of the posts and the children, so that a variety of demand on library facilities makes the supplying of reading matter not one of routine, but rather a question of quick judgment and resourcefulness.

The population is scattered over a territory ten miles wide by fifty miles long, and there is no method of communication save by rail, or boat with some of the more distant posts. There is, however, adequate free telephone service and all posts can be communicated with daily from Headquarters Building. The climatic conditions all tend to make for less and less reading and the distance from centers of civilization leaves one so far behind that contact is lost in matters of world interest. However, against that is the intriguing local history filled as it is with thrilling deeds of bandits and buccaneers which creates a demand all its own.

On Quarry Heights side of Ancon Hill, overlooking the beautiful bay of Panama—the Pacific Entrance to the Canal—with its fortified islands, is located the Headquarters Building. From here a system of twelve branch libraries is operated. Each branch has its stations at outlying posts where men on isolated detail for many months are served, never quite adequately, but commensurately with the rest of the service.

Because of the various branches of the service, the needs are widely different. Tho their collections are mostly fiction and almost identical with the collections of fiction available in the store-room, the needs of each particular garrison are covered insofar as funds have been available and by the use of the collections at Headquarters. From eight to ten thousand troops are garrisoned in the Zone and are served from the Department Library. Readers are served by a branch library at each post with headquarters at Quarry Heights. A list of the posts, with the service represented, may be of interest:

Headquarters Library; for Department and Division headquarters.

Coast Defenses of Balboa:

Fort Amador, Coast Artillery; Camp at Corozal, Quartermaster Corps, Signal Corps, Engineers, Infantry, Insane Hospital; Fort Clayton, Infantry; Camp Gaillard, Porto Rican Infantry; Camp at Gatun, Mountain Artillery and Infantry Brigade Headquarters; Fort Davis, Infantry; France Field, Aviation.

Coast Defenses of Cristobal:

Fort DeLesseps, Headquarters and Quartermaster; Fort Sherman, Coast Artillery; Fort Randolph, Coast Artillery.

The twelve branch libraries are located at the individual posts and are under the care of a specially detailed officer who has the library as a part of his regular duties connected with the education and recreation of troops, but the actual desk work is done by an enlisted man who is relieved of certain other duties in order to give time to the work. To a large extent the interest the men on the posts take in their libraries is in direct proportion to that shown by the men in charge, both officer and librarian. Aside from this local influence, there are also the demands of the particular branch of the service, and magazines directly bearing on the work of the individual branch are supplied. Besides the service magazines, a rather full subscription list is maintained for all post libraries and form the chief attraction for the man with an idle hour on a rainy afternoon.

The system of travelling libraries instituted here almost three years ago is still working and working hard. The Zone is divided into three circuits of four post libraries each. The paper work has been reduced to a minimum, and books are used by different groups of readers every two months. At all posts the advent of a new travelling library is looked forward to and the cards are rapidly filled up. Packages always contain several non-fiction volumes and many of the old stand-bys in bright new bindings. The new binding is the bait to catch someone who is sure to ask for something else by the same author. Altho this lot of books needs no advertising, as it is the best selling argument for the libraries, its arrival is always announced at the movies. From one of the posts four outlying stations are supplied with ten new books on each trip of the rations boat, and perhaps no set of forty titles is ever read with such avid-



FORTIFIED ISLANDS IN THE ZONE LIBRARY'S TERRITORY

ity. Only three, four or five men are stationed at these isolated artillery posts, and with no other amusement offered, reading has no rival, and many men here lay the foundations for later promotions. The system of travelling libraries is so flexible that new collections or new stations can be added at any time.

A habit is easily formed of blaming everything, good, bad or indifferent on the tropics. And fairly at times the tropics must bear the burden. The humidity is responsible for the mildew which grows so rapidly and causes the leather bindings to deteriorate. Paste dissolves, but seldom dries in the wet season, making it next to impossible to effect the ordinary simple repairs. Cockroaches, with an insatiable appetite for green cloth and sweet paste; bookworms with seemingly no special idiosyncrasy, but devouring any and all books in their paths; and wood ants that eat their way thru floor and case and books in order to make a comfortable and dark nest—these are among our



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chief petty annoyances. To protect our property against these depredations books cannot be shelved too tightly, else they mildew; nor can they be shelved too loosely, else the cockroaches remove the bindings, or the ants build too easily. Every new book is given a poison bath in a book varnish specially prepared for us in the government laboratories, which protects it for some time and which tends to preserve the color of the bindings, which otherwise fade very rapidly in the tropical sunshine. The blue mold is also held a bit in check and the books do not grow blue beards quite so rapidly. During the wet season electric lights of high power are burned between the stacks and have some slight drying effect. Old books are re-varnished as often as possible and are brushed and dusted in an attempt to keep even with an ever losing game.

The physical side of the libraries is not all that one can wish for. Corners in noisy service clubs, in unused barracks, at distant points in the posts, really do not furnish an incentive to

read. However, there is one building, beautifully located and for the exclusive use of the library. Tho somewhat isolated, still the quiet and dignified surroundings make reading a pleasure. One post makes use of the rear part of the chapel—a wonderful source of loss as no man is detailed to attend church service to protect the property of the library on Sundays. Another post, where much reading is really done, has its books tucked into a small room back of the stage in its fine new moving picture hall. Still another has a small section partitioned off from its officers' club and one has to be satisfied with its books shelved around the school room.

The main library is almost compelled to purchase twelve entire collections of reference and standard works for the posts. Where ordinarily one set of an expensive encyclopedia would answer, twelve are required. The geographical factor is always here. It is necessary to have complete sets of military manuals at all posts and twelve copies of certain magazines, where, ordinarily three or four copies would answer, have to be carried on the subscription list. The main disadvantage thus encountered is that the libraries are thereby limited to fewer titles, as the appropriation is a fixed amount. Special collections of interest to single posts are also built up for coast artillery, aviation and infantry.

The professional library for the army officer is really the chief claim to being a special library. While the literature in the field is limited, still there is such a vast amount of information to be located in the publications of the war department, in the various manuals, in the service magazines, in the fields of history, biog-

raphy, engineering, general science, that very complete data can usually be supplied. As a nucleus, a collection of one hundred and seventy-seven books was sent to the Panama Canal Department from Washington with general instructions as to their care and use. These titles were selected by the General Staff as being of primary importance for reference purposes at Headquarters. The main purpose was to keep the collection intact in order to make it more useful not only to Headquarters personnel but to officers and men stationed at distant points.



THE HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY

The department library issues a bulletin from time to time covering various phases of the work and has twice circularized the military collection. Several other bulletins have been issued covering material that might have a military bearing, such as history, biography and World War.

The work of cataloging the entire collection has had to be carried as a side line and of necessity has been slow, but as new material is added it has been noted and duly given publicity. A very much abridged Dewey classification is used, and while even that is rather elaborate for the small collections at individual posts, it has the advantage of being permanent and at the same time expansive. Fiction, our mainstay, is arranged alphabetically at convenient height, and in a most accessible place in the room. Other material is shelved according to its classification, and because of the smallness of some of the collections, needs only to have the general subject designated by shelf-label. The department library has a card record covering the entire collection and in theory, the entire resources are at the disposition of any reader in the entire department.

The educational features of the library service have been strongly featured from the beginning of the organization. In the early years there were large numbers of men who had enlisted with the understanding that the securing of further education was a part of the contract. Classes in almost everything were conducted. Trades, elementary courses, and in some cases advanced courses in engineering and mathematics were in the curricula. From that extreme to the other where no attempt at education was made other than teaching illiterates their three "R's," was the next swing of the pendulum, but a much better balance has now been struck, and such trades as are essential to the conduct of the daily life of the army are taught. Schools for cooks and bakers, motor transport, blacksmithing, clerical workers and the West Point preparatory classes for enlisted men, are those making most use of our library educational features. Furthermore, every once in a while some officer is doing a special piece of work and more or less complete bibliographies have been supplied him. Our military problem here is considered to be more or less the same as that existing at the Dardanelles, with a result that a demand is here for information covering past campaigns in that territory. At times it has seemed wise to go to the extreme of writing to the Library of Congress for bibliographic material, but the distance from this and other large libraries makes this borrowing rather unsatisfactory. It has been found necessary to depend on our own resources and what is not available in one

form must be made use of in another. Magazine material is not available as there is no fund for binding and no attempt has been made to collect files. Current material is drawn on, and the Canal Zone Library also makes all of its resources available to the military library. A system of inter-library loans is in operation which virtually gives each the entire resources of the other.

The real reason for the library in the Army, however, is its recreational feature. The attempt is made more or less to guide reading away from low-grade fiction. Direct contact with the enlisted personnel is, however, thru men who have secured the appointment as post librarian not due to any particular knowledge of books, but because of some clerical ability that can be used in some other channel as well. The only chance there to assist in the selection of the reading is in the purchase of the books, and this matter is left to the discretion of the department librarian and to the department recreation officer. The post library is supplemented by the old established Company Library which has been in existence since first there was an army. For the most part it is made up of "sets" of obsolete works, of the lighter novels and of current magazines. It is only this year that any assistance has been asked of the department librarians in the development of these collections, and that is only because of certain small savings that can be effected by the combining of magazine orders and the distributing of them by the main library. A possible future for the development of the Post Library is in the combining with it all of the present company libraries at a post and in having both administered by a trained assistant.

There are certain activities which fall outside the regular line of library duties but in which the library is pleased to have some small part. It happens often enough that a transport arrives with a case or two of measles or mumps on board and all the troops are held in quarantine the required number of days. Under such circumstances a request is usually received for old magazines and worn fiction. And the request has always been filled. In the dry season the Engineers make extensive trips into the jungles and establish camps for many weeks at a time. As a part of their equipment they carry with them a couple of cases of worn fiction—which before they are ready to return is "worn out thru fair wear and tear in the government service."

Even if it falls far short of the original vision for War Service Libraries, the Army Library fills a place in camp or station that, were it discontinued, would leave a gap regretted by even the most uninterested soldier.



U. S. VETERANS' HOSPITAL NO. 76 AT MAYWOOD, ILL.

U. S. Veterans' Hospital Library Service

By ELIZABETH POMEROY,
Chief, Library Unit, U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

VETERANS' Hospital library service is the outgrowth of the hospital work begun during the World War by the American Library Association as an adjunct to camp library work. Its value was soon recognized as contributing to the contentment of the patients in all hospitals where book collections were supplied, and in hospitals where trained and experienced librarians were assigned, the therapeutic value of reading could not be denied.

Under the able generalship of Miss Caroline Webster (now Mrs. Louis Lovett) the work was organized, and an enthusiastic and capable group of librarians in the field the government hospital library found its place in the sun. When the Army and Navy took over the library work in their respective departments the sick and wounded ex-service men in Public Health Service and Contract hospitals were left unprovided for, therefore the American Library Association extended its service to these men and to those in National Soldier's Homes who were War Risk patients.

On July 1, 1921, this work was recognized as a government responsibility, and on that date a special Congressional appropriation for the purchase of reading material became available and the work taken over by the Public Health Service.

By October 1, 1921, the hospital librarians who were transferred from the American Library Association had been placed on Civil Service status, the Chief of the Library Service in Washington, however, remaining as a specialist under the American Library Association.

By Executive order of May 1, 1923, the administration of the U. S. Veterans' Hospitals was transferred from the U. S. Public Health Service to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and the library work was continued on practically the same basis as before. Thirty-two librarians had been transferred from the American Library Association and new appointments had been made until on July 1, 1922, the staff comprised thirty-seven. One year later, July 1, 1923, the annual report of the Director gives thirty-eight as the total library personnel in field service and Central Office. At that time the American Library Association was providing funds for the salary of the chief of the library service in Washington and also for the part-time service of librarians in a few of the smaller Veterans' hospitals.

In August, 1923, due to reorganization in the Central Office of the Bureau, the Library Unit, Supply Division replaced the Library Sub-section, Medical Division, and on October 1, 1923, the American Library Association definitely withdrew its supervision and financial support.

Since that time Veterans' hospital library service has been conducted as an all Veterans' Bureau activity, and due to the firm foundation upon which it was organized, the splendid work of the librarians in hospitals, who have fully demonstrated the value of libraries with trained and experienced librarians to administer them, as well as by the recognition by Bureau officials of the importance of this branch of the service, advance has steadily been made.

At the present time there is a total personnel of forty-eight librarians and assistants, in field service. The administrative staff in the Library Unit at Washington consists of two librarians and five clerical workers. From this Unit the field work is directed and orders placed for all reading material used in hospital libraries either general or medical; also all books, periodicals, etc., purchased for the use of the Bureau, either in hospitals, regional offices or in the Central Office at Washington.

Those unfamiliar with hospital library work among veterans often ask, "What type of books do the men read?" The answer may be gleaned by quoting from various reports received from Veterans' Hospitals during the year 1924. One librarian writes: We have had a very happy month, thanks to the fine new books from the Veterans' Bureau which have been in constant circulation. The travel books have gone like wildfire; "The Beachcomber in the Orient," "Swinging Lanterns," "Sea-Tracks of the Spejacks," "Fifty Years on the Old Frontier" have been much appreciated. The *Bookman's* monthly score is almost identical with ours with the exception that Mrs. Atherton heads their list and Sabatini ours. The non-fiction is practically the same.

"The New Decalogue of Science" has been in great demand as well as Kellogg's "Evolution." "The Little French Girl" fascinates everyone and has not been on the shelves for an instant. None of the recent biographies have reached the popularity of Walter Hines Page, Dr. Trudeau or Papini's *Life of Christ*. An Italian of the same name and related to the author is now reading the book with the greatest eagerness. The demand for biographies, books on evolution, religion and travel is quite overwhelming.

One of the men is reading Einstein in the mornings, Conrad in the afternoons and Dumas



LIBRARY NO. 91 AT TUSKEGEE, ALA., IS FOR NEGRO PATIENTS

in the evenings. He says he considers this a balanced ration! The "Outlines" too are very popular. Wells' "Outline of History" is never on the shelves for an hour, Thomson's "Outline of Science" is equally popular, and now Drinkwater's "Outline of Literature" is going cheerfully on its way with many reserves on it. Zane Grey and Sabatini are having a close race, with Sabatini a little in advance. One patient has the following books at his bedside, "Analysis of Mind," by Russell, James' *Psychology*, Robinson's "Mind in the Making," "Outline of Science" and Kipling's *Poems*. He is flat on his back in a plaster cast.

The same librarian in a later report notes that "In the last number of the *Bookman*, John Farrar asks a question which can certainly be answered in the affirmative by hospital librarians 'Do men read?' They read probably more in hospitals than they would at home, but certainly many have acquired the reading habit while in bed. One of the patients said to the librarian the other day 'I can honestly say that I have learned many things through my illness that I could learn in no other way and one thing is, a love of good literature that I will never lose.'"

Some of the titles and subjects reported as especially requested during the year are micrography, etymology, silver fox raising, jiu-jitsu, meat-hygiene, Belgian hares, habits of squirrels, origin of Mother's day, first mortgage, material on land of Lyonesse, Aristotle's *Politics*, grape culture, Kreisler's violin compositions, squab raising, the musical basis of verse, tenor opera songs, designs for monograms, Livy's *Latin History*, a life of Voltaire, analytical geometry, trigonometry and horse racing!



AT FORT LYON, COLO. IN LIBRARY NO. 80

The requests are many and varied just as they are in a public library, the striking difference being that if the man desiring the information happens to be a bed patient, the librarian takes the library to him without waiting for him to come to the library as must be the case of the public library without a hospital service department.

To the librarian with a desire for social service, the hospital library makes a particular appeal and those without a reasonable measure of this sense are not desired in the work however well they may be prepared otherwise. The formal requirements for certification by the Civil Service Commission, of librarians and assistant librarians are however purposely made high that the standards set for the technical side of the work may not be lowered by reason of the necessary emphasis on the social side.

Perhaps the librarians in our neuropsychiatric (commonly referred to as "N.P.") hospitals find the work more interesting than in any other type. Certain it is that those who have made a special study of these patients and their reading needs are not easily persuaded to leave the work.

One especially interesting incident was recently reported by one of these librarians and is mentioned because it well illustrates why those with adaptability for work with nervous and mental patients find satisfaction in it. This librarian says: "A patient came to the library door on two occasions but could not be persuaded to enter. On the third visit he came in and was noticed looking at the cartoons in *Life*. On being questioned it developed that he had done cartooning before entering the service. Since that visit he comes to the library every day—has been reading books on art and design.

and magazines such as *Harper's*, *Literary Digest*, *Scribners*, etc. He made wooden book supports for the circulation desk, a library cartoon for advertising purposes and shows great interest in the work of the library." A later report concerning this same patient states that he continues to read and spends much of his time in his cartoon work and is making lettered signs for departments of the hospital.

In no hospital does the library mean more to the patients than in that for the tuberculous, and yet from a general hospital in the West comes this ejaculation from a patient: "Thank the Lord for the library! I don't know what men, penned up as we are, would do without books."

A vote from the patients of all three types of hospitals would doubtless tie on the importance of the library service. It seems quite as important in one as another and necessary in all.

A unique Veterans' Bureau hospital library is No. 91 at Tuskegee, Alabama. This is a general hospital having 635 beds for Negro ex-service men and is staffed with an entire colored personnel. A colored librarian who had been an assistant in the 135th St. Branch of the New York Public Library was first appointed temporarily January 1, 1924, and has done very commendable work, not only in arousing the interest of patients in reading wholesome literature, but in bringing about a better feeling between the Northern and Southern Negroes in the hospital. Special programs are arranged by the librarian, such as for Crispus Attucks day, National Negro Health Week, Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays, etc. At Thanksgiving time a play was given in the library emphasizing the historical side of the day.

The library at this hospital now numbers 3,490 volumes with a total circulation of 12,791 volumes for the year 1924. There is a close co-operation between the librarians at No. 91 and Tuskegee Institute. Organized library service in this hospital which in the beginning was something of an experiment, has fully justified itself. The librarian has now been permanently appointed and an assistant, also colored, was assigned for duty December 15, 1924.

The largest Veterans' Bureau Hospital is at Oteen, N. C., and has 1,203 beds for tubercu-

losis patients. There are approximately 5,000 volumes in the library, and during the year 1924 the total circulation of books was 50,760, forty per cent of which was non-fiction. There is a chief librarian and two assistants on duty at this hospital. The smallest hospital having organized library service is Hospital No. 77, Portland, Oregon, which has 145 beds for general cases. There are approximately 1,500 volumes in the library and the total circulation for the year 1924 was 8,310 with an average of thirteen per cent plus non-fiction. An assistant librarian is in charge at this hospital.

The total circulation of books for one representative month (October) from thirty-five hospitals of the service where librarians or assistant librarians were in charge was 44,975 or a monthly average of 1285. This gives the appropriate yearly total circulation from thirty-five hospitals of 539,700 volumes and the average percentage of non-fiction circulated in such hospitals was 24 plus.

There are forty-nine hospitals open at present. Two have closed during the year. Eleven of this number do not have librarians, but all have book collections. Several are too small to warrant appointment of personnel especially for the care of the library, and four of those without librarians have quite recently opened. The fiftieth Veterans' Hospital will be opened by the time this article appears and the Medical Officer in Charge took care that library equipment was arranged for, a book collection ordered, and a librarian authorized and appointed in good time that the library might be functioning as well as other departments on the day the hospital opens.

Thus it is that at the beginning of the new year a pause to take stock of results accomplished as well as to consider the next step forward may be of value. The glance backward does not indicate that hospital libraries and librarians have been marking time, so it is with a justified degree of hope and some optimism that the new year of service thru this medium is begun. Perhaps in the year just ended some opportunities for real library service have been overlooked. If such is the case, the aim for the future should be so to improve hospital library equipment that no chance shall be lost to keep pace with the demands daily made by the ex-service man, ambitious to fit himself to regain his former status in civilian life.

More than all is it necessary to keep burning that torch of inspiration which in the beginning was the hospital librarian's beacon light, and not to permit the department to become so involved in technicalities and the labyrinth of organization that the high ideals with which the service started are in any way obscured.

Library and Museum—An Indian View

THE museum habit must be given up. Museums are distasteful to the Indian genius. They are the graveyards of man's art where the ashes and bones, desecrated and destroyed, are gathered up for a so-called purpose of gleaning history. Does the compilation of history constitute any homage to the manifold expression of the ancestry? Is not the restoration or re-investiture of the temple or monument, a more civilized form of acknowledgment of our debt? An alien Government, perhaps, cannot feel the same enthusiasm as we, except towards our monumental heritage. But even European Governments, which are supposed to be thoroughly national, take to this churchyard etiquette in dealing with the artistic and monumental remains of their own ancestors. Museums represent essentially the European style. Instead of 'preserving' the ruins why can't these European Governments with their professions of tolerance accommodate under their sway a restored or renovated Gothic chapel or Druidian catacomb; or why won't they allow even mediaeval Roman Catholicism with all its infirmities or a priest of Druidism with its grotesque ceremonial a chance to rescue the modern man from his awful ungodliness? The unbridled excesses of modern religious speculation and artistic aspiration do surely sometimes outbeat mediaeval and prehistoric Grotesque, but they have a peculiar prejudice born of a very funny notion of Liberty—Liberty that sets at naught all considerations of human and humane varieties. Modern mind is not humble and grateful. Indeed it cannot thus be owing to its arrogant and unreal creed of progress. It can think of or understand only history, and no life, unique in its variety of regulation unchanged in the tumult of life's flow. Epitaphs only it can write, even as the modern Librarian, his catalogs and colophons. Ashes and bones that are gathered up in Museums provide only the haunts of ghosts and goblins. A true man of taste cannot stand their association. A library shall not become a museum, nor should it be an asylum for the ugly and crippled creatures of man's mental effort. A scientific laboratory may offer hospitality to the living abortions and dead ashes of man's creative effort, but not so the Library. The books of the future Library must be living neighbors to man's mental and moral and aesthetic life.—Extract from the presidential address originally delivered in Andhra before the eighth Andhradesa Libraries' Conference at Pamidipadu by Sjt. Andhrratna Duggirala Gopala Krishnayya Garu, and appearing in the *Indian Library Journal* for October, 1924.

A Classification for Maps*

By WILMER L. HALL,
Assistant Librarian, Virginia State Library

FOR several reasons I have been reluctant to discuss this subject. In the first place, the use in the Virginia State Library of a system of notation for the classification of maps and atlases is as yet a partially provisional scheme and one that is neither entirely original nor completely applied. It is an adaptation of a modified form of the history schedule of the Dewey decimal classification to the methods of the Division of Maps of the Library of Congress. I have also entertained some doubt as to the pertinency and interest of such a topic on this occasion. Those of you who are from large libraries probably have a separate administration of sheet maps with which you are only distantly concerned. To the librarian of the small library there is usually no problem connected with maps, as there this class of library material may be practically limited to those maps found in books, with a few atlases and a few wall maps.

I would refer those interested in this subject to the clearest and most practical little treatise that I know of, "Notes on the Cataloging, Care and Classification of Maps and Atlases," by Philip Lee Phillips, chief of the Division of Maps of the Library of Congress. With this work, and the scholarly and comprehensive publications of that division, the worker with maps and atlases finds many of his problems solved for him. In this paper I do not purpose to go into the cataloging of maps; nor into their care, except as this phase enters into the consideration of their classification.

Maps are often the godchildren of libraries, receiving some attention at christening but neglected henceforth. I wonder how many thousands of maps a survey would reveal lying idle, neglected and forgotten in libraries. They are a peculiar class of library material whose physical aspects discourage the busy librarian. Issued in a variety of forms, they present many angles for consideration. Maps are commonly issued as follows: Pocket maps, folded in covers; roller maps, mounted for wall display; globes, pasted on revolving spheres; maps forming part of a book or periodical; atlases, maps bound in book form; sheet maps.

Globes are unusual and require no special consideration. Maps which occur in the books which constitute the ordinary library material

should be kept in the form in which they are issued and therefore furnish no different problem from the books; but a catalog of maps, to be complete, should take cognizance of them so that they may be within the purview of the investigator and may be readily located as needed. Atlases, and maps in portfolios, issued to accompany and illustrate some work, naturally belong with that work and should be so classified. Independent atlases and sheet maps constitute the classes for our consideration here. Among the latter I include folded pocket maps and roller maps, as they may be, and it is our practice, to convert them into sheet maps.

Our primary interest in maps is in those relating to Virginia. In this field we wish to have as complete a collection as possible. We do not reject other maps but, outside of important ones and those needed for particular purposes, we make no special effort to acquire them. To our Virginia librarians whose attention may be directed to maps of this state in their neighborhood, I would say that the State Library would welcome the opportunity to acquire any such maps, and offers a fire-proof repository where they may be permanently preserved and made available to those interested.

Both by gift and purchase, our acquisition of maps during the last three years has been comparatively large. During the same time there has developed a widespread interest in maps, resulting in frequent calls upon us for this material, not infrequently for reasons of considerable importance.

The need of a classification for our maps became apparent to me soon after I came to the State Library in 1920. An excellent catalog of maps relating to Virginia had been printed as a bulletin of the library in 1914. In this work, all maps were listed chronologically but the maps themselves were not so arranged. This work then, while a valuable tool, proved a source of much embarrassment to us on occasion, inasmuch as we could not escape the responsibility for maps which we were sometimes unable to produce.

The topographic sheets and geologic folios of the U. S. Geological Survey were mostly filed in shallow boxes, by state and alphabetically by quadrangle. These, completely arranged to date, have presented no problems of location, and the arrangement has been preserved until

* Paper read at the catalogers' conference of the Virginia Library Association, November 25, 1924.

time permits their incorporation as classified series in the general collection.

In addition to these, there were some 1500 sheet maps, part of them filed in map cases exposed to the public and considerably disarranged and injured by careless handling; the rest were scattered in various places. There were imperative reasons and need for making our maps readily available.

At first we attempted a single chronological arrangement based upon the printed catalog of maps which was used as a check-list. This resulted in a certain arrangement but did not provide a classification which would take care of special maps, those relating to particular localities, or those having no Virginia interest. A chronological arrangement presented the very obvious disadvantage of a dispersal of maps relating to the same geographical areas. All maps acquired subsequent to the publication of the printed catalog, if arranged chronologically, would have required a special catalog in order to make them available. We could not at once create a complete and up-to-date card catalog; what was needed was a classification which would make easily available the maps listed in the printed catalog and provide a logical place for others so that any one of them might be found at a moment's notice. There were other factors also which led to the decision to employ a classification based on the geographical, historical and political relation of the areas mapped.

The physical characteristics of maps have entered very largely into the classification—or perhaps I should say arrangement—of this class of material. In some libraries they are dissected or folded into small size, placed in covers or envelopes or filed in pamphlet boxes. Sometimes sheet maps are bound flat; sometimes they are rolled, perhaps treated as roller maps. Sometimes roller maps are arranged horizontally on pegs; sometimes suspended by hooks from an overhead platform. Sometimes sheet maps are mounted on card or pulp boards of various sizes; sometimes filed in pigeon-hole arrangement; sometimes folded and arranged in a vertical file; sometimes flat-filed in drawers or boxes varying in size. I have seen them rolled and tied and stored in troughs in cellars and attics. There are other means of making maps accessible or inaccessible. A library may often use a number of these methods in the administration of its collection of maps.

To the minds of catalogers this lack of uniformity may perhaps be distressing. If these methods are suited to conditions in certain libraries and produce results satisfactory to them, we should not find fault; but it seems to me that, even with a thoroly cataloged collection,

much confusion and lost motion are bound to occur. Yet the physical aspects of maps must enter very largely into any consideration of their classification and arrangement.

We have adopted the method of converting all maps under consideration, except atlases, to sheet maps. Roller maps not in current use are removed from their rollers. When maps occur folded in pockets or covers, the latter are detached but preserved with them. They are flat filed in shallow drawers of uniform size (43x32 ins.). These drawers will accommodate without folding most of this material. Large maps may be folded once—in some cases twice—or dissected to a size no smaller than the individual map and the drawers render necessary. Each map is placed within a protective folder of manila paper of uniform size, as large as the drawers will easily accommodate. No matter how large or small a map may be, it has the same size folder. This enables the small map to retain its position and prevents it from being lost to view among the larger maps. The class number is marked in pencil on the upper left corner of the map when shape and other classifications permit; and in ink on the lower right corner of the folders which are arranged with their folded edges at the front of the drawers. Thus the class numbers on the folders are all in the same position and may be consulted easily and quickly. These folders and the maps they contain are all arranged by class number, in the same manner as the shelf list.

In adopting a classification, it was considered desirable to choose one which would express the historical, political and physical relations of the areas mapped, not only of Virginia, which was our chief concern, but also of such other maps as we wished to include in our collection. Of course a map of any area will include the territory of its geographical subdivisions. Thus a map of North America will include the United States and the state of Virginia, altho they may not be defined; a map of Virginia will include the territory of its counties. Where territorial subdivision has taken place, a map of the original area will include the new geographical division up to the date of separation. In this state, where regions have been divided into counties and counties subdivided into other counties, in numerous instances over a period of 300 years, it was considered important to group maps according to the relation of the areas mapped to each other and to the larger area from which they were formed. Obviously this would not be effected by an alphabetical arrangement by name of regions, counties, etc.

The history schedule of the Dewey decimal classification seemed most nearly to express the relation of geographical divisions. In the case

of Virginia, the local history assignment had not been expanded, and I had a free hand in the formulation of a scheme, based upon our collection of Virginia maps and the relation of the areas mapped. No expansion or modification for other geographical divisions has been attempted, except that we omit the first 9 thruout. As you know, the decimal classification provides for maps, 912 followed by the history number with the 9 omitted, this number being in effect the number we employ. The number 912 is omitted as superfluous; using the Library of Congress classification for our book collections, there is no need to differentiate a separately administered map collection by use of this number.

Maps are arranged by date (year) under their class numbers. When several maps with the same class number bear the same date, they are differentiated by means of numbers in parentheses after the dates, in the order in which the maps are handled. Thus all general maps of Virginia are classed under 755, and arranged by the dates of the particular maps. Those relating to special subjects are arranged alphabetically under the class number, the adjective descriptive of their special character being embodied in the class number. Thus a railroad map of Virginia, made in 1880, would classify

⁷⁵⁵
Railroad It would follow all general maps of the
1880

state but precede all road maps of the state. A geological map of Henrico County, Virginia, of 1907, would classify

^{755.43}
Geological
1907

It would follow all general and all agricultural maps of that county but precede all historical, library and road maps.

There is great economy of time and labor effected by the application of class numbers to maps. This material often presents obscurities of author, title, date, edition, etc. These matters having been determined and the class number applied to the map and entered on the shelf list or catalog cards, it is definitely identified henceforth and needs no laborious re-indentification when used.

Atlases are classified in the same manner, but we have not found it practicable to include them in the arrangement of the sheet maps. On account of their weight and bulk they would be too wasteful of precious filing space and would make very difficult the insertion or removal of sheet maps; moreover, having protective covers, they do not require the same kind of care and arrangement that is accorded sheet maps, and may better be arranged by their class numbers on shelves. We differentiate them from the sheet maps in our classification by the addition of the word Atlas at the end of the class number.

Undoubtedly there is needed a general classi-

fication for maps, based upon the fullest consideration of the relations of the geographical divisions of the earth. Meanwhile, we have employed a classification which has taken care of our Virginia maps satisfactorily and which provides a reasonably accurate classification for such other maps as we possess.

How Far Can We Co-ordinate our Work

BY GEORGE W. LEE

Librarian, Stone and Webster, Inc., Library

OUR local committee on methods (Boston) is at work on pamphlets and aims to have ready in time for the Swampscott meeting a report that should be useful to a dozen different types of libraries. In this connection the question naturally arises, Is not such work quite unnecessary, for is there not plenty of literature on the handling of pamphlets? and are we not adding more redundancy to what is already over-redundant? Yes, in one sense; but no, if the angle from which the report is being compiled is at all new. It is hoped that the report will have tabular comparison and be useful for ready reference. Therefore, tho the undertaking of a local, and special, library association, it should be useful to librarians in general.

With such in mind, I looked over the list of A. L. A. committees in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November 15, and wrote to the chairmen of about fifteen different committees, some by personal letter but the majority by circular letter, asking to what extent they believed their respective committees would serve the interest of the Special Libraries Association and thus avoid duplication in our work. These committees represented (among other things) bookbinding, book buying, classification, publicity, resources of American libraries, ventilating, and union lists. The majority have replied but five are yet to be heard from. The replies have been for the most part encouraging and suggestive. Let me refer to them with quotation and comment.

Dr. Andrews with reference to the Decimal Classification, was particularly interested; and from what he wrote I gather that soon there will be published a detailed comparison between the Library of Congress Classification and the Decimal Classification, and that it will be easy to extend the comparison to include other classifications.

Mr. Gerould, of the Committee of Resources of American Libraries, wrote a stimulating letter, from which I quote as follows:

"I was very much interested in the suggestion contained in your letter of December 1. What

our Committee is trying to do is to secure an agreement among the libraries within limited geographical areas that will result in less duplication of material of secondary importance and the purchase of a great many things that are not at present represented in any of our collections. The library administrations concerned are not equipped in knowledge or in power to complete and carry out such an agreement. The program must be worked out in the several fields by the specialists concerned. This is particularly true, of course, for the university libraries.

"In its particular application in the field of technology, it would be my suggestion that, working on the basis of some recognized system of classification, your organization should attempt to ascertain how much of it is satisfactorily covered and where one should go with the greatest likelihood of finding the material for which he seeks. Such a survey of the existing field would exhibit at once very many lines which are at present imperfectly covered. It would form the basis for the extension of the work of some libraries and probably for the curtailment of others when near at hand there are institutions which are duplicating their work. If such a list were prepared, one could turn to it when he is seeking for references and find at once the libraries that are most likely to supply his need."

Mr. Lester, of the Committee on Committees, wrote an appreciative note and said he would be glad to have further information on the ground covered by the Special Libraries Association Committees, and I trust he has received it in due course.

Mr. Levin of the Publicity Committee, took much interest, saying:

"I think in the work of the Publicity Committee this co-operation would be very simple because the aim of both organizations is service, whether to a small group of individuals in a special library or a large group in a public library. The same principles are involved and the same publicity methods could be used on a different scale. . . .

"I have always regretted to note that closer connection was not maintained in the past few years. We in Chicago have felt that there is practically too little difference between a librarian of a special library and of a public library and I think this possibly accounts for there being no special library group in this vicinity. The Chicago Library Club has always aimed to cover the needs of all library workers in Chicago."

Mr. Roden, of the Fiftieth Anniversary committee, did not have the same hope as the others for co-operation, but made this interesting sug-

gestion, of which the Special Libraries Association should take note:

"In an address last summer I ventured the thought that special librarians should be dignified by a better and more descriptive name, and suggested research engineer for their special and very important functions leaving the older and much less militant title of librarian to those who think of this class of public servants as ministers to general culture rather than purveyors of highly specialized data."

Miss Prouty, of the Committee on Reprints and Inexpensive Editions, while glad to co-operate in every way, felt that her particular committee was not concerned with the technical side that chiefly interests special libraries:

". . . The Committee on Reprints and Inexpensive Editions, however, is concerned with the very cheap books which are on the market—ten cent copies, for instance, of classics which no longer come under copyright restrictions.

"I fear that, in general, the literature used by the Special Libraries Association is too technical for the work of this Committee to interest your organization."

Mr. Lydenberg, of the National Union List of Periodicals Committee, was enthusiastic, and referred the matter to Miss Gregory, the Union List editor, to whom we may offer suggestions accordingly.

Mr. Thompson, of the Library Survey, writing for Dr. Bostwick, said:

"We are just as anxious to obtain full information concerning the special libraries, as concerning the public and college libraries, in the published reports. The preparation of the special library questionnaire has been delayed by the work on the preparation of the general questionnaire, but I am planning to take this up now immediately. . . .

". . . To make it a success we of course need all the advice and help that we can get from experts in this field."

Mr. Tweedell, of the Committee on Affiliation of Chapters of the A. L. A., said the work of that committee is very formal, but added:

"There certainly should be no overlapping in the activities of the two associations. A knowledge of what the other was doing would probably be all that would be necessary to avoid anything of this sort. I am sure the attitude of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. is altogether toward-co-operation."

Obviously we associations need to pull together; and may be, at the anniversary meeting in Philadelphia, have exhibits of co-operative working that shall help to make it a proud day in the annals of our calling.

French Literature in 1924*

A SELECTION FROM THE PUBLICATIONS OF 1924 RECOMMENDED TO LIBRARIES BY ALBERT SCHINZ,
PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, SMITH COLLEGE

POETRY

Ronsard, Pierre.

The Ronsard celebration has been marked by new editions and critical works. The best new edition is by Hugues Vaganay (Garnier); the best new biography and critical work by Gustave Cohen (Boivin); and the best anthology of Ronsard's work by Pierre de Nolhac (Garnier).

Florian-Parmentier. *Lumière de l'aveugle.*

Awarded the Prix de Poésie.

Prévost, Ernest. *Le livre de l'immortelle amie.*
Jouve.

Prix St. Cricq-Theis.

Dars, Jean. *Fièvres.*

Prix Sully Prudhomme (not an Académie prize).

Reverdy, Pierre. *Les épaves du ciel.* Nouvelle
Revue Française.

Prix du Nouveau Monde (not an Académie prize
either, and not necessarily given to poetry). In Cu-
bistic mood.

Noailles, Anna, Comtesse de. *Poème de l'amour.*
Fayard.

La Vaissière, Robert de. *Anthologie poétique*
du xx^e siècle. Crès, 1923.

DRAMA.

Geandreau, Louis, et Guillot le Saix. Jean de la
Fontaine, ou *Le distrait volontaire.* Librairie
Théâtrale.

Won the Prix Troirac for the best comedy put on
at the Théâtre Français during the year.

Romains, Jules. *Knock, ou, Le triomphe de la*
médecine. Nouvelle Revue Française.

Achard, Marcel. *Voulez-vous jouer avec moi?*
Nouvelle Revue Française.

Raynal, Paul. *Le tombeau sous l'Arc de*
Triomphe. Stock.

Sombre war play. Discussion that followed will
be found summarized in *Chronique des Lettres*, mars-
avril, p. 162-163.

Frondaie, Pierre. *La marche au destin.*

Sarment, Jean. *Je suis trop grand pour moi.*
Sant' Andréa et Marcerou.

Lenormand, Henri R. *L'homme et ses secrets.*
A Don Juan play, played at the Odeon. Was brought
to New York this season by Firmin Gemier.

—A l'ombre du mal. Crès.

Second part of a trilogy of which "Le Simoun"
was the first.

Demasy, P. *Jesus de Nazareth.* Petit Illustra-
tion.

Easter play at the Odéon.

Fauchois, René. *Le singe qui parle.* Librairie
Théâtrale.

Very clever fanciful comedy.

Delpit, Louise. *Paris-théâtre.* (Smith College
studies in modern languages, Dec. 1924.)

Comprehensive and accurate picture of present day
theatre in France.

NOVELS

Henriot, Emile. *Arice Brun; ou, Les vertus*
bourgeoises. Plon.

Awarded the Grand Prix de Roman by the French
Academy.

Sandre Thierry. *Le Chevrefeuille.* Malfère.

Awarded the Prix Goncourt. This novel, an essay,
"Le Purgatoire," and a translation, "Le Chapitre
Treize," from *Athenée*, all by the same author, shared
the award.

Derennes, Charles. *Emile ou Les autres.* Michel.

Prix Femina or Prix de la Vie Heureuse. One of
a series on animals called "Le Bestiaire Sentimental."

Thérive, André. *Le plus grand péché.* Grasset.

Either sensualism or pride. Divided the Prix Balzac
with the two following novels.

Dominique, Pierre. *Notre Dame de la Sagesse.*
Grasset.

Psychiatry.

Regnier, Paule. *La vivante paix.* Grasset.

A tormented soul.

Proust, Marcel. *Plaisirs et jeux.* Nouvelle Re-
vue Française.

Third part of "Sodome et Gomorrhe."

Bourget, Paul. *Coeur pensif ne sait où il va.*
Plon.

Estaunié, Edouard. *Le labyrinthe.* Perrin.

Honor in money affairs.

Rolland, Romain. *L'été.* Ollendorf.

Second part of "L'Amour Enchanté."

Rosny, J. H., aîné, pseud. *L'amour d'abord.*
Flammarion.

Gide, André. *Les faux monnayeurs.*

Leblond, Marius-Ary. *Ulysse cafre; ou L'his-
toire dorée d'un noir.* Editions de France.

Perhaps strongest book of year.

Boylesve, René. *Souvenirs d'un jardin détruit.*
Ferenczi.

—Je vous ai désirée un soir. Fayard.

Bordeaux, Henry. *La Chartreuse du Reposoir.*
Plon.

Bordering on occultism.

Geniaux, Charles. *Le château clair de lune.*
Flammarion.

Hamp, Pierre. *Le lin (La peine des hommes.)*
Nouvelle Revue Française.

Benoit, Pierre. *La châtelaine du Liban.* Michel.
Exciting story of officer led to verge of treason
by love.

Béraud, Henri. *Lazare.* Michel.

Double personality.

Mauriac, François. *Genitrix.* Grasset.

Morand, Paul. *Lewis et Irène.* Grasset.

* Titles selected from the article on French literature by Pro-
fessor Schinz in the New International Yearbook for 1924 (Dodd).
Used by permission.

Business woman against business man; the woman wins.

Fayard, Jean. Oxford et Margaret. Fayard.

Witty account of Oxford by a young Frenchman.

Bibesco, Elizabeth, princess. Le perroquet vert. Grasset.

WAR STORIES

Girard, Georges. Les vainqueurs. Nouvelle Revue Française.

Escholier, Raymond. Le sel de la terre. Mal-fère.

Sombre description of Verdun

SHORT STORIES.

Hémon, Louis. Colin Maillard. Grasset.

Rosny, J. H. L'assassin surnaturel.

Jammes, Francis. Cloches pour deux mariages. Mercure de France.

Duhamel. Deux hommes.

HISTORICAL ROMANCES

Tinayre, Marcelle. Vie amoureuse de Mme. de Pompadour. Flammarion.

Bertand, Louis. Louis XIV. Fayard, 1923.

Hérriot, Edouard. Mme. Récamier et ses amis. Payot.

Aubry, Octave. Le roi perdu. (Louis XVII) Fayard.

Bordeaux, Henry. St. Francis de Sales et notre coeur de chair. Plon.

EXOTIC.

Tharaud, Jérôme. L'an prochain à Jérusalem! Plon.

Bonnard, Abel. En Chine (1920-1921). Fayard.

Gilbert de Voisins, A. Ecrit en Chine.

Duhamel, Georges. Le Prince Jaffar. Mercure de France. Tunis.

HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND LITERARY CRITICISM.

Bédier et Hazard. Histoire de la littérature française. Larousse.

Lanson, Gustave. Histoire de la littérature française. Hachette.

Chauveau. Roman de Renart.

Modernized version of the medieval masterpiece.

Villey, Pierre. Essais de Montaigne. Alcan.

Magne, Emile. Scarron et son milieu.

Giraud. Vie héroïque de Pascal. Crès.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques. Correspondance générale. ed. Pierre-Paul Plan. Colin.

Two volumes of about twenty have been published.

Buffenoir, Hippolyte. Maréchale de Luxembourg. Emile-Paul.

Fay, Bernard. Esprit révolutionnaire en France et en Amérique . . . à la fin du XVIII^e siècle. Champion. 2v.

Baldensperger, Fernand. Le mouvement des idées dans l'émigration, 1789-1815. 2v. Plon.

Bibliothèque romantique. Presses Universitaires.

New series containing such names as Doudan, Deschamps, Jouffroy, St. Simon.

Bellessort, André. Balzac et son oeuvre. Perrin.

Arrigon, L. J. Les débuts littéraires d'Honoré de Balzac. Perrin.

Zévaès, Alexandre. Les procès littéraires au 19^e siècle. Perrin.

Ripert, Emile. Le Félibrige. Colin.

Harastzi, Gyula. Edmond Rostand.

Crémieux, Benjamin. XX^e siècle, 1. ser. Nouvelle Revue Française.

Montfort, Engène, ed. Vingt-cinq ans de littérature française, 1895-1920. Librairie de France.

Maurras, Charles. Anatole France, politique et poète. Plon.

Truc, Gonzague. Anatole France, artiste.

Brousseau, Jean-Jacques. Anatole France en pantoufles. Crès.

Le Goff, Marcel. Anatole France à la Béchel-lerie. Delteil.

Prévost, E. Les prix littéraires. Programmes valeurs, dates, jurys historiques. Jouve.

The Unaggressive Librarian

TWO statements of the case of the public library honestly but unimaginatively administered appear in recent books by William Bennett Munro, professor of municipal government at Harvard. The first is in "Municipal Government and Administration," v. 2, p. 343 (Macmillan 1923):

The public library is an institution of great educational value and its relation to the schools ought to be more intimate than is usually the case. It is potentially a far more effective agency of public education than it has been made. The schools and the public library have the same general mission, which is the education of the whole community. The library, however, has by no means so fully appreciated the fullness of its responsibilities. Too often it is merely an ornate building with a miscellaneous assortment of books (mostly fiction) on its shelves. The authorities usually buy whatever their readers ask for, and rarely assume any real leadership in molding the tastes of the library's patrons. Its rules and regulations are sometimes needlessly strict; they place a damper upon the free use of the library's facilities.* The tendency, moreover, has been to regard the public library as a place for adult readers primarily. But the way to enlarge this circle of adult readers is to bring them into touch with the resources of the library while they are young, and the public schools are the natural channels through which this can be accomplished. Were it not for the schools, there would be no readers for the library.

In well managed public libraries a policy of co-

*There are some cities, for example, in which the privileges of the "public" library are extended only to property-owners or to those who secure, on their application, the signature of a property-owner.

operation with the schools is now being followed. Many of them have established juvenile departments in which an expert carefully chooses books that are likely to interest the young. Reading lists of timely and interesting subjects are also kept posted; the pupils in the schools are encouraged to use the library in connection with their studies; illustrated lectures are provided in the late afternoon hours and on Saturdays, and the whole atmosphere of the library becomes one of welcome to readers of every age. It should not be thought, however, that all municipal libraries are rendering this degree of service. The majority of them have not yet been shaken from their stupor. The reason in part at least, may be found in the personnel of library boards or library trustees, whether appointive or elective. These boards are composed for the most part of well-intentioned but easily-satisfied men and women who are more concerned with the dignity of their work than with the measure of service rendered. Compare the progress in school activities during the past thirty years with that which has taken place in the public library administration! There is no comparison. The suggestion that library boards should be abolished and their functions transferred to the regular school authorities has much to be said in its favor, for the library and its branches are integral parts of the city's educational plant.**

**This has been done, for example, in Indianapolis. Under the commission form of government, moreover, the schools and the public library are frequently placed under the same administrative head.

In the second, which appears in the revised edition of "The Government of the United States," published in January, the "fair intelligence" conceded is pleasant, altho it seems to contradict the first half of the paragraph.

The public library is potentially a far more effective agency of public education than most American cities have hitherto made it. In many municipalities it is merely a depository of books a considerable portion of which are ephemeral works of fiction. For the most part the library authorities have not assumed an aggressive leadership in moulding the literary tastes of the people or in actively developing among them the habit of reading good books. Library boards have been made up of reputable and well-intentioned citizens who give their services without pay, but who have no special competence in educational matters and who usually fail to perceive the true relation between a public library and the masses of the people. A closer coördination between library and school administration would doubtless have beneficial results, for it is from the public schools that the future patrons of the library should be recruited. At any rate boards of education throughout the country have expanded their services to the whole people at a rate which has left library administration far behind. Public libraries in American cities have been administered honestly with fair intelligence, but with little or no imagination and almost entirely without any spirit of aggressive service (p. 633).

"Paper or Sawdust"

IN "Paper or Sawdust," Harry Miller Lydenberg, chief reference librarian of the New York Public Library, makes a strong plea for the use of good paper for good books.

The paper maker has found means of producing cheaper paper which the publisher, in his effort to keep down costs, has accepted, and which the public in turn has accepted at

the publisher's hands, until even expensive encyclopaedes and dictionaries and little used government documents are now found in a crumbling condition in libraries.

"Some one, everyone," says Mr. Lydenberg, "connected with books—users, readers producers makers, distributors—must insist in season and out that books of permanent value and interest must be printed on paper that will last, honest rag stock with never a trace of wood pulp in it. The paper maker must have, or cultivate sufficient pride to develop a stock that can be sold within the bounds of reason. The printer must prove to the publisher that really good work deserves good paper and that the difference between the cost of wood-pulp stock at ten to fifteen cents a pound and an all rag stock at twenty-five cents means not more than . . . \$100 or \$150 per thousand copies The public must support the printers and publishers . . . who are willing to do their share. The far-sighted publisher will see that a few copies are run off on good rag stock, even if he does not print the whole edition on this paper, and that these copies are deposited in carefully selected libraries where he may have reasonable assurance that the scholars and investigators of the next generation may have their needs met by books and service. He will see that it is as wise for him to provide insurance of this kind as it is to carry insurance against fire or accident. . . . If Milton was right when he wrote that 'A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life,' they [booklover, publisher, paper-maker] will see that this life-blood is embalmed and treasured up on material certain to last more than a few short years."

Mr. Lydenberg's plea has the good fortune to go forth printed beautifully on 'B. R. 100% Rag Book.' It is distributed by the Paper Manufacturers' Educational Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, in connection with its better paper campaign.

Free on Request

Three hundred complimentary subscriptions to *Periodica* are offered by the Library Service Bureau of the Franklin Square Subscription Agency, 49 East 33rd Street, New York. *Periodica* is "a news bulletin of important events in the periodical world published at least once each month." The first two issues of January and February contain brief businesslike record of eighteen births, five deaths, and eighteen changes of title and miscellaneous information. Where possible publishers' prices and other pertinent information will be given.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1925



THE Atlantic City meeting, March 27-28, will open a year which will be especially notable for regional meetings, official or unofficial. This bi- or practically tri-state meeting will be followed in April by the Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama meetings, in June comes the Library Week of the New York Library Association held at this time at Poughkeepsie to permit the use of Vassar College facilities, and by the meeting at Swampscott under the auspices of the Massachusetts Library Association, bringing together librarians from the several New England States. Several of the other states forming the Southwestern and Southeastern associations are planning meetings for the fall, as the biennial meetings of those regional associations were held last year. Preceding the A. L. A. conference at Seattle, there is to be what will be practically a regional meeting at Eureka and Arcata, California, at which it is hoped that those attending the conference from the East may arrange to be present. The official regional meeting covering the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Missouri is planned for October, and during the autumn there will be unusual joint meetings in the Middle West, so that thruout the North and the Coast region the library regional meetings will make a nation-wide chain. The Special Libraries Association schedules its meeting at the Swampscott conference, which will attract many who cannot make the journey to Seattle, and altogether the year will be notable for library meetings in preparation for the great semi-centenary gathering at Philadelphia.

ARRANGEMENTS are well under way for making the semi-centenary conference truly an international gathering, with library representatives from all library countries. Several governments have already been consulted with reference to sending official representatives, and there is good hope that there may be many of this class. It is also hoped that where expenses cannot be paid by foreign governments or library associations, arrangements may be made for invitations to notable foreign librari-

ans which will cover expenses of transportation and accommodation and thus permit the attendance of a number of distinguished librarians who could not otherwise undertake the journey. Whether the semi-centenary conference shall be held on the exact date of the original conference, October 4th, or at some earlier date, when the limited exposition will be in operation, remains to be decided. The Advisory Board on the semi-centenary celebration is giving careful attention to all the details and the program which will be published in due time will be an agreeable surprise even to those who have had very large ideas of what this library meeting may mean as a conference of world significance.

THERE is often a good deal of discouragement to librarians in the treatment of library subjects by careless writers who make sweeping generalizations. For instance, in an important study of Municipal Government by Professor William Bennett Munro, the writer, in discussing libraries, points out the importance of work with children and laments that libraries in general neglect this field, altho he gives credit to some libraries for a high degree of development. If this writer had visited the school and Children's Librarians Sections of the A. L. A. he would probably have reversed this judgment and said that the library system gives both extensive and intensive treatment to the children and congratulate it on the few exceptions to the rule among the smaller libraries which cannot afford to differentiate their work. A more threatening difficulty is the attack from critics, sometimes discharged or disgruntled employees, who seem to speak from inside knowledge but give mistaken impressions of what are really the facts. Sometimes these critics, because of their relations with women's clubs or other organizations sympathetic with the library movement, are able to give the impression that they speak with authority and without bias, in the public interest. Examples of this difficulty are to be found here and there thruout the country from New York to San Francisco.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

DUES for 1925 now payable. Please renew your membership and encourage others to join.

This section is the clearing house for library work with children and is the only channel for co-operative effort.

Dues, fifty cents a year, payable to Miss M. Ethel Bubb, The Public Library, Washington, D. C.

CATALOG SECTION

THE secretary of the Catalog Section of the A. L. A., Florence M. Freeman of the Long Beach Public Library, has resigned, and Lena V. Brownell of the Library Association of Portland, Oregon, has been appointed secretary in her stead, to serve up to and including the Seattle conference. All communications, dues, etc., normally sent to the secretary, should hereafter be addressed to her instead of to Miss Freeman.

PHILIP S. GOULDING, *Chairman*.

NEW YORK CATALOGERS GROUP

OVER thirty New York or nearby catalogers accepted the invitation of Miss Monrad of Yale University Library to visit New Haven libraries, and especially the University Library, on February 12th.

At the New Haven Public Library Mr. Cowing talked about annotations to the catalog. This visit was followed by luncheon at the Business and Professional Women's Club, the numbers being swelled by the Yale members and Miss Tucker of Harvard to fifty-eight. During the luncheon there was an informal discussion on the construction and arrangement of catalog rooms, led by Miss Prescott of Columbia, Miss Craigin of the New York Public Library (the President of the group), and Miss Monrad of Yale.

Following this, adjournment was made to the University, where every provision was made for the entertainment of the guests that each one might see the places of special interest to themselves. In the catalog department Miss Monrad fully outlined the organization of the department and its work, and Miss Fuller explained the arrangement and working of the serial catalog. Many visited the various special collections, Mr. Troxell speaking particularly of the Aldis collection of American literature. There was time, also, to inspect the new Harkness Me-

morial quadrangle, and to visit the Children's Book Shop and the Brick Row Shop.

At tea Mr. Keogh showed the plans for the proposed new library building that had been made, and as the train was boarded it was the consensus of opinion that the program had been an inspiration on the part of the committee that had planned it.

OHIO VALLEY CATALOGERS

THE Ohio Valley Regional Group of Catalogers will hold its annual meeting in Louisville on Saturday afternoon, April 4, at the Elks Club. Two amendments to the constitution will be brought up: (1) That the dues be increased by at least five cents to cover the five cent assessment per member for the work of the A. L. A. Catalog Section; (2) That the annual meetings of this group be held successively in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky in connection with the state meetings. The invitations which will be sent to all members will give the time of the luncheon that precedes the meeting.

ELEANOR S. WILBY, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO CATALOGERS

CLASSIFICATION was the topic of discussion at the Chicago Regional Group of Catalogers meeting of January 26th. Harriet E. Penfield of the John Crerar Library spoke concerning the devices used by that library in connection with the seventh edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Among the devices mentioned were the use of Merrill numbers (two figures) to secure alphabetical arrangement, such as 944.65 material relating to Paris (944 being the number for France with the addition of 65 the Merrill number for Paris), and the use of special form divisions, such as .007 for laws. W. Merrill of the Newberry Library talked on the principles of classification; Mary B. Day of the National Safety Council reviewed "The Business Library Classification" by Julia E. Elliott; and Nathan R. Levin of the Chicago Public Library told of the creation some years ago of a special classification for pamphlets in the Civics Department of the Chicago Public Library.

JAMES B. CHILDS, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY CLUB OF CLEVELAND AND VICINITY

ADULT education—types and classes reached, and the media thru which educational opportunities are offered—was the subject discussed at the February meeting of the Library

Club of Cleveland, with Professor C. C. Arbuthnot, head of the Department of Economics, Western Reserve University, as leader. The need was stressed of a larger sympathetic teaching force, and a literature treating the subjects in simpler and more elementary form. Miss Eastman then described the progress of the A. L. A. Commission on Adult Education, of which she is a member, and also told of co-operative efforts which have already been put forth in Cleveland by various cultural organizations.

THE ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

FOUR sessions, the first on Friday afternoon, March 27, will comprise the two-day twen-

ty-ninth annual joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, to be held as usual at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

Outstanding items on the program are "New Jerseyana," by Judge H. E. Pickersgill of Perth Amboy. "Library Renaissances of Europe and America," by Padraic Colum; "American Drama Past and Present," by Arthur Hobson Quinn; "The Ten Best Books," by John Cooper Powys; "Bringing Boys and Girls and Books Together," by Halliday R. Jackson of Ventnor; "Quality v. Quantity," by Chalmers Hadley and a discussion of what the librarian has a right to expect from the library school graduate, led by Mrs. Howland of Drexel.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

BACON, Virginia C., for a number of years librarian of Humboldt State Normal School, at Arcata, Calif., has joined the staff of the Library Association of Portland. Mrs. Bacon is doing part time reference work and devoting the rest of her time to the publication of library notes in the local newspapers and to The Library Book Hour, an informal weekly discussion of books to which the public is invited.

BRADY, Maud C., formerly chief of the Certificate Division of the Copyright Office, is now chief of the Catalog Division.

CLAWSON, Cortez R., librarian of Alfred University and local historian of the Town of Alfred, is the compiler of the record of "Alfred in the Great War". A limited number of copies is available for distribution to those interested.

FELSENTHAL, Emma, 1912, Illinois, is temporarily medical librarian of the University of Iowa Library. Mrs. Aletha Redman, assistant supervisor of the Reserve reading room, becomes assistant medical librarian.

HEDRICK, Ellen A., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, is assisting in the reorganization and cataloging of the collection of the State Department Library.

HODGSON, James Goodwin, 1917 New York State, who became librarian of the International Institute of Agriculture in January, is the compiler of "Recognition of Soviet Russia," forming vol. 2, no. 10 of The Reference Shelf published by the H. W. Wilson Co.

JAECK, Elsie, and Agnes Auten recently joined the University of Missouri Library staff and not that of the University of Illinois as reported in our February 15th number.

LYDENBERG, Harry Miller, reference librarian of the New York Public Library, who was

knocked down by an automobile on February 19, sustaining a fracture of the skull, is making excellent progress toward recovery and will in a few weeks be able to return to his desk.

MAY, Anna, 1911 Pratt, who has been the Army librarian of the 4th and 5th Corps Areas with Headquarters in Atlanta (Ga.), since 1921, has been appointed librarian of the Panama Canal Department and will sail on the transport St. Mihiel leaving New York April 9.

NIXON, Elizabeth, 1912 Pittsburgh, of the school department of Cleveland P. L., died of pneumonia in December after a few days' illness. Her wide experience and deep interest in social work make her loss a deeply felt one.

PARSONS, Francis S., custodian of the Smithsonian deposit at the Library of Congress, has retired and is succeeded by Frederick E. Brash.

PARSONS, H. S., of the Copyright Office, appointed chief of the Periodical Division of the Library of Congress, and Archibald A. Evans, formerly inspector of stacks, assistant chief.

PHALEN, Col. James A., succeeds Gen. Robert E. Noble, retired, as librarian of the Surgeon General's library.

QUIGLEY, Margery C., 1916 New York State, who recently resigned the librarianship of the Free Library at Endicott, N. Y., has gone to Washington, D. C., as librarian of the Mount Pleasant Branch of the Public Library.

TURNBULL, Laura, formerly of the Union Theological Seminary Library at New York, and more recently engaged in war and post-war research work, became librarian, March 1, of the new financial library at Princeton University, endowed by Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE SURVEY

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

One of the penalties of being uniformly clever and readable is that of not always being taken seriously. I believe that we must not take seriously Mr. Pearson's opinion, expressed in your issue of March first, that current ignorance on various points is due to lack of time caused by attention to questionnaires. In the first place, it is made clear that this opinion applies not only to librarians but to editors, publishers, authors and writers, and most of these are not bothered with lists of questions. Furthermore, ignorance of this kind is not due to lack of time for study and reading, because persons who are well-supplied with general information do not obtain it by consciously searching for it—they absorb it steadily thru life by a combination of divine curiosity and ability to assimilate. Mr. Pearson is certainly not going to make us believe that the few hours—or possible days—devoted to answering questionnaires will explain it in the case of librarians.

We are well content to have the Survey questionnaire called bad names provided the recipients will fill it out and return it as requested. Rigmarole tho it may be, even Mr. Pearson admits that it is a "precious" one. In the words of another victim of persecution, we cry "Strike, but hear me."

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian,*
St. Louis Public Library.

PICTURESQUE TRAVEL ROUTES FOR CONFERENCE DELEGATES

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Announcement has already been made in your columns of the meeting of the California Library Association at Eureka, on June 29, 30 and July 1 (on the 30th, at Arcata, eight miles from Eureka), but I believe that something more should be said about the opportunity to see some of the best scenery that California and the Northwest has to offer in connection with that meeting. Eureka and Arcata are on the Redwood Highway, one of the two main trunk highways between California and the Northwest, and an exceedingly scenic route. It passes thru the heart of the redwood belt, penetrating some of the most wonderful forests in the world. The Save the Redwoods League has just offered \$750,000 to buy some of these groves from the private owners and present them to the State as permanent parks. Between Arcata and the Oregon line it passes along the coast, which is

very rugged and wild in this section. The trip can be made by auto bus to Seattle, passing thru this scenery, and arriving in plenty of time for the A. L. A.

I am also anxious to get the information from the A. L. A. members about another post conference trip on horse-back thru the heart of the Oregon Cascade Mountains, from Mt. Hood to Crater Lake, about which I shall shortly send you further particulars.

C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian.*
Humboldt State Teachers' College
Arcata, Calif.

BOOK THEFTS

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The item in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, March 1, about a recent theft of books from The New York Public Library, slightly increases the number of books actually stolen, and speaks of many of them as "very valuable." None was of great value, and all were recovered. But the closing words, "Sentence was suspended," while perfectly true, need explanation. After long consultation by three magistrates, and in view of the existence of two small children, who constituted the family of the book-thief and had no other parent or guardian, a humane exception was made, and a suspended sentence imposed.

This was, however, decidedly an exception. The Library's special investigator arrested a book-thief in December, and the papers printed accounts of the crime. None has mentioned the fact that he was sentenced in January, and is now in the Penitentiary. A young man who tore illustrations from a book valued at about \$2, received a sentence of ten days in a City prison, in addition to a fine of \$50. In a recent case, a man who tore an advertising page out of a magazine was sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse. Many men who have torn articles from newspapers have been fined \$5 to \$10. The sentences for book stealing range from about thirty days in the workhouse up to an indeterminate sentence in the New York County Penitentiary. This may be for as long as three years.

It is believed in the Library that it would be a decided deterrent if there were a fuller realization of the fact that the theft of books is not lightly regarded by the Courts, and if more attention were given by the newspapers to the punishment as well as to the commission of this offence. Book stealing is foolish from every

standpoint, and many weak and deluded persons might be deterred from attempting it if they could be made to understand what happens afterwards.

E. H. ANDERSON, *Director,*
New York Public Library.

THE SIDNEY LANIER MEMORIAL COLLECTION

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

May I be permitted a word of comment on the last sentence of the last editorial paragraph on page 82 of your issue of January 15th? When the suggestion was made at Richmond to establish in the Richmond Public Library a Sidney Lanier Memorial Collection of Poetry and Drama it was with the hope that that collection would ultimately duplicate the great Harris Collection of Poetry at Brown University, but I do not believe that it will interfere in any way with the development of the Harris collection.

Before making the suggestion at Richmond I tested the completeness of the Harris Collection when in Providence earlier in the Fall by selecting ten rare and difficult items and found that

every one of them was in the Harris Collection. For the older material I believe the Harris Collection to be practically complete so that I think I am safe in saying that the Sidney Lanier Memorial Collection at Richmond will not interfere with the development of the Harris Collection at Providence. Minor poetry is of a decidedly ephemeral character and a duplicate collection is merely another assurance that such material will be preserved. It should be noted that the collection at Richmond is to include English as well as American poetry.

There are a great many old collections in the South that are being dispersed from time to time. If there is a place near at hand for some of this material to be deposited readily, there can be no question that it will act as a magnet for the more ephemeral literature. As to collections of Civil War literature, a gentleman well versed in the subject tells me that there were half a dozen such collections now being brought together within the limits of the Confederate states.

H. H. B. MEYER,
President, A. L. A.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A special number of the June *Library Service* of the Detroit Public Library was distributed at the time of the Detroit meeting of the A. L. A. in 1922. A revision of this made last December, is the current attractive handbook of that Library.

"Observations" by Marianne Moore of the New York Public Library, the volume of verse which won the 1924 Dial award has been published by the Dial Press, 152 W. Thirteenth Street, New York. \$2.

The compact 40-page Handbook of the University of Minnesota just printed gives a surprising amount of information regarding the resources of the library and the method of using its collections. A friendly note on the front cover reminding students that the rules are enforced for their protection, not for their annoyance, and "that fair play helps everyone," ought to help promote good understanding.

"City Planning," a bibliography just published by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is a selection made to present a comprehensive view of the historical development of city planning, and its state at the present time. Most of the books are written by Americans for American conditions, yet those included which relate to English and Continental practice, are among the most elaborate. The bibliography has been compiled in connection with a City

Planning Exhibition now open at the Carnegie Institute.

The last 1924 number (106) of the *Bulletin of Bibliography* (issued January 31, 1925) asks readers to notify the editor of any omissions or corrections since 1920 to Births and Deaths, the valuable thrice-a-year record of new titles, changed titles and deaths in the periodical world, for inclusion in the next issue.

Selections of the "Subject Index to Periodicals" for 1921 now ready for distribution are: G—Fine arts and archaeology comprising 2400 entries obtained from the examination of 240 periodicals; H—Music with about 660 entries from 67 periodicals examined; I—(1) Classical, oriental and primitive languages with 450 entries from 93 periodicals and I—(2) Modern European Languages and Literature with 1650 items from 186 publications. These may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Library Association, Public Library, Buckingham Palace Road, London S.W.1. The prices are: G, 9s. net, H, 2s. 6d.; I (1) 5s.; I (2) 2s. 6d.

The A. L. A. Headquarters office has, as part of its general bibliographic file, the nucleus of a good collection of bibliographies on children's books and reading, including lists for school libraries, lists for parents on children's reading, lists for special days and on special

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topics, as well as bookshops' and publishers' catalogs—everything from well known catalogs to lists typed or mimeographed, or clipped from magazines and newspapers. This collection proves extremely valuable in answering questions, and the A. L. A. asks librarians to form the habit of sending such material whenever possible, thereby making this service increasingly valuable.

A "List of Books for High School Libraries," prepared by Estella M. Slaven, school librarian at the Ohio State Library, and issued by the Ohio Department of Education, includes a thoroughly practical "Handbook of School Library Practice," which in fourteen well planned pages discusses everything from a minimum stock of supplies to administration. The list itself, prepared to meet varying conditions, is starred and double-starred to indicate desirable first purchase and minimum requirements respectively, and practically all entries are annotated, many of the annotations being taken from A. L. A. and other recognized sources.

Howard S. Leach, librarian of Lehigh University, has contributed the bibliography (31 pages) of Woodrow Wilson (corrected and enlarged from the Princeton University bibliographies) to two volumes of the Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson, authorized edition (1875-1913) edited by Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd. Four other volumes are planned covering from 1913 to Mr. Wilson's death, to which Mr. Leach will contribute the bibliography. Harper's published the two volumes on the anniversary of Mr. Wilson's death, February 2nd.

"Notes on the German Book Exhibit," being news, impressions and interviews on the exhibit held at the time of the A. L. A. mid-winter meetings in Chicago, set down by Theodore W. Koch, librarian of Northwestern University, is now in page proof and will shortly be ready for distribution. As the exhibit will undoubtedly be shown again in various centers the booklet will prove of interest and value, and those wishing to subscribe for one or more copies at a dollar each, ought to send their names at an early date to Dr. Koch, as the edition is to be limited to 600 copies, for half of which subscriptions have already been received. The booklet, of 64 pages, illustrated, is being printed at the Lakeside Press, Chicago, in the same format as Dr. Koch's "Bibliothecaires d'Antan" and "The Leipzig Book Fair." (\$1.).

"The History of the English Novel: The Age of Romance" is the first of a series of three studies by Ernest A. Baker, director of the University of London Library and School of Librarianship (H. F. & G. Witherby, 326 High Holborn, London, W. C., 1924. 16s. 336p.)

The work which is based largely on courses delivered at the University Department of English and the library school will be welcomed by librarians who have used the various editions of Dr. Baker's "Guide to the Best Fiction in English." The remaining two volumes in the series will deal with "The Establishment of Realism" or "The process of evolution with Richardson, Fielding and their immediate successors"; and "The History of the Modern Novel," from that time to the present.

The ten outstanding magazine articles in the March magazines, according to the Library Committee of The Franklin Square Agency (Arthur E. Bostwick and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.), are "Biology Moulding the Future," by J. B. S. Haldane in the *Forum*; "When Washington Tried Isolation," by W. E. Dodd in the *American Mercury*; "Crime and Punishment," by Horace J. Bridges and Clarence Darrow in the *Century*; "Harlem: Mecca of the New Negro," by eminent authors in the *Survey Graphic*; "U. S. Settles with the Railroads," by O. P. Newman in the *Review of Reviews*; "A New Way with Old Masterpieces," by Ernest Boyd in *Harper's Magazine*; "An American Cathedral," by Von Ogden Vogt in the *Century*; "Higher Education to Safeguard Democracy," by C. F. Thwing, in *Current History*; "Strong Men of the Wild West," by John H. Hammond in *Scribner's*; and "The Insects Are Winning," by W. A. DuPuy in *Harper's Magazine*.

The "Index Bibliographicus," or International Catalogue of Sources of Current Bibliographical Information, arranged and edited by Marcel Godet, director of the Swiss National Library and a member of the Sub-committee on Bibliography of the League of Nations International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, just published, is the happy outcome of the effort (begun just two years ago at its Brussels meeting) of the Commission on Intellectual Co-operation of the League to compile a list of sources of information which should do for current publications the service which Miss Mudge's "Guide to Reference Books" and Schneider's "Handbuch der Bibliographie" have done for bibliography in retrospect. Associated with Monsieur Godet have been Mr. Waldo Leland of the Historical Department of the Carnegie Foundation and Miss Florence Wilson, librarian of the League of Nations. As a result of the request for co-operation some forty individual institutions from thirty-three countries have contributed to the compilation, which contains sections on Bibliographical periodicals, whether merely announcements of new publications by title or those giving abstracts or resumé; literary and scientific periodicals giving information regarding specific branches of knowledge; commercial

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bibliographies, such as the United States Catalog; libraries' lists of new accessions, names of institutions publishing bibliographies such as the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich; and special services offering bibliographical information such as the Institut de Sociologie Solvay at Brussels.

Entries in Latin or Teutonic languages are

made in the language of the original; for periodicals in other languages, in French or English. The information includes title, society or individual publisher, place and frequency, the nature of the bibliography and the contents (if this is not sufficiently clear from the title.) The Decimal Classification has been used as the one most commonly understood.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Power, E. L., comp. A list of books for girls; 3d. ed. Wilson. 18p. 20c.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADULT EDUCATION. See EDUCATION, ADULT.

AFRICA

Walker, F. D. Africa and her peoples. 2 Eaton Gate, London S. W. 1: Edinburgh House Press. Bibl. 2s.

ANTIMONY

Schrader, F. C. Antimony in 1923. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibl. footnotes. (1:17).

AVIATION

Brockett, Paul. Bibliography of aeronautics, 1920-1921. U. S. Natl. Advisory Comm. for Aeronautics. 448p.

BANKS AND BANKING

Investment Bankers Assn. of America. Proceedings of the 13th annual convention . . . Sept. 22-24, 1924, Cleveland, Ohio. 105 South La Salle st., Chicago: Frederick R. Fenton, sec. Bibl. Contains 7p. bibl. by H. N. Gottlieb on real estate.

BAUXITE

Burchard, E. F. Bauxite in northeastern Mississippi. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibl. footnotes.

BIBLE

Streeter, B. H. The four gospels; a study of origins. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.50.

BIBLE—STUDY AND TEACHING

Barclay, W. C., and L. B. Phifer. The adult worker and work methods of organized adult class work. New York: Methodist Book Concern. Bibl. footnotes. \$1. (Worker and work ser.).

BIOGRAPHY

Cross, W. L. An outline of biography from Plutarch to Strachey. Holt. 11p. bibl. 25c.

BOTANY. See ECOLOGY.

BUSINESS

Newark (N. J.) Public Library. Business Branch. Business books for first purchase. *Public Libraries*, Feb., 1925, p. 91-92.

CABLES

Schreiner, G. A. Cables and wireless, and their role in the foreign relations of the U. S. Boston: Stratford. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.50.

CHILD LABOR

Thompson, L. A., comp. Federal control of child labor: a list of references. U. S. Dept. of Labor Library. Reprint from *Monthly Labor Review*, Jan. 1925, p. 71-101.

CHILDREN. See PSYCHOLOGY.

CHINA—FOREIGN RELATIONS

MacNair, H. F. Modern Chinese history selected readings: . . . chosen to illustrate some of the chief phases of China's international relations during the past hundred years. Shanghai: Commercial Press. Bibl. \$8.

CHRISTIANITY

Fairweather, William. Jesus and the Greeks; or Early Christianity in the twilight of Hellenism. Scribner. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.50.

CHURCH. See SACRAMENTS.

COBBETT, WILLIAM

Cole, G. D. H. The life of William Cobbett. Harcourt. 8p. bibl. \$4.50.

COLLECTORS AND COLLECTING. See POTTERY.

COMMERCE

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Commerce and manufactures: list of pubs. for sale. . . . 51p. Dec. 1924. (*Price List* 62, 7th ed.).

CONCRETE

Abrams, D. A. Calcium chloride as an admixture in concrete. Chicago: Structural Materials Research Lab., Lewis Institute. 5p. bibl.

CRITICISM

Richards, I. A. Principles of literary criticism. Harcourt. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.75.

DANCING

H'Doubler, M. N. The dance. Harcourt. 20p. bibl. \$5.

DAWES PLAN. See EUROPEAN WAR—INDEMNITIES.

DETECTIVES

Locard, Edmond. *Policiers de roman et policiers de laboratoire*. Paris: Payot. 3p. bibl.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES

Verkuyl, Gerrit. Devotional leadership; private preparation for public worship. Revell. Bibl. \$1.25.

DIGITALIS

Cushny, A. R. The action and uses in medicine of digitalis and its allies. Longmans. 20p. bibl. \$6.

DOCTORS. See PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

EARTHQUAKES—GREAT BRITAIN

Davison, Charles. A history of British earthquakes. Cambridge. 4p. bibl.

ECOLOGY

Bews, J. W. Plant forms, and their evolution in South Africa. Longmans. 11p. bibl. \$4.20.

EDUCATION. See PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL; TEACHING.

EDUCATION, ADULT

Horabin, J. F., and Winifred. Working-class education. 38 Great Ormond st., London W. C. 1: Labour Pub. Co. Bibl. 2s. 6d.

EGYPT

Manning, Rev. Samuel. The land of the Pharaohs; ed. by James Baikie [new ed.] Revell. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.75.

EMOTION. See PSYCHOLOGY.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

Rossi, W. H., and D. I. P., comps. Personnel administration: a bibl. Baltimore. Williams and Wilkins: New York: Compilers, Economics Division, New York Public Library. 365p. \$5. (Human relations ser., no. 1).

Contains bibl. on Accidents; Arbitration and conciliation; Company stores; Cost of living; Employment department; Foreman training; House organs; Industrial housing; Industrial health; Employees' representation; Unemployment insurance; Labor turnover; Special ability tests; Savings funds; Wage incentives; Industrial risks; Workmen's compensation.

ENGLAND—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Wallace, D. D. The government of England; national, local and imperial. Putnam. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.50.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—19TH CENTURY. See MEYNELL, ALICE.

EUROPEAN WAR—INDEMNITIES

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EVIL

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FIJI ISLANDS

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HEREDITY

Jones, D. F. Genetics in plant and animal improvement. Wiley. 14p. bibl.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Churchill, J. A. Official directory of superintendents, supervisors, principals, high school teachers, and standard high schools of . . . Oregon. Salem. Bibl.

HOUSING

Reiss, Richard. The new housing handbook. London: King. Bibl. 4s. 6d.

HYGIENE, PUBLIC

Wedgwood, Harriet and Hazel. Helps for the rural school nurse. U. S. Bur. of Education. Bibl. (Health educ. no. 17). See also NEGROES.

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- INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY**
Harrison, H. D. Industrial psychology and the production of wealth. Dodd. 3p. bibl. \$2.
- INSURANCE, CASUALTY**
Casualty Actuarial Society. Index to proceedings, vols. 1-10. 75 Fulton st., New York: Richard Fondiller, sec. 108p. \$3.
- IRON**
Burchard, E. F., and H. W. Davis. Iron ore, pig iron and steel in 1923. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibl. footnotes.
- JESUS CHRIST.** See **CHRISTIANITY.**
- LITERATURE.** See **CRITICISM.**
- MACHINE DESIGN**
McKay, R. F. The principles of machine design. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$6.
- MANUFACTURES.** See **COMMERCE.**
- MEYNELL, ALICE**
Tuell, A. K. Mrs. Meynell and her literary generation. Dutton. 12p. bibl. \$2.50.
- MYSTICISM**
Leuba, J. H. The psychology of religious mysticism. Harcourt. Bibl. footnotes. \$5.
- NEGROES**
Roman, C. V. The negro's psychology and his health. 9 East 37th st., New York: Hospital Social Service. Feb. 1925. p. 89-95. Bibl.
Taylor, A. A. The negro in South Carolina during the reconstruction. Washington: Assn. for Study of Negro Life and History. 9p. bibl.
- NEW ZEALAND.** See **FIJI ISLANDS.**
- OREGON.** See **HIGH SCHOOLS.**
- OCEANS.** See **GEOLOGY.**
- PEACOCK, THOMAS LOVE**
Peacock, T. L. Works; Halliford ed. 489 Fifth ave, New York: Gabriel Wells. \$6.75 ea. Melincourt, 2p. bibl.; Nightmare Abbey, 4p. bibl.; Misfortunes of Elphin, 2p. bibl.; Gryll Grange, 3p. bibl.
- PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.** See **EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT.**
- PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS**
Mayers, Lewis, and L. V. Harrison. The distribution of physicians in the U. S. New York: General Education Bd. Bibl. footnotes. gratis.
- PLANT-BREEDING.** See **HEREDITY.**
- PLATINUM**
Smith, E. A. The platinum metals. Pitman. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.
- POMERANUS, JOHN BUGGENHAGEN**
Ruccius, W. M. John Buggenhagen Pomeranus; a biographical sketch. Philadelphia: United Lutheran Pub. House. 3p. bibl. \$1.
- POTASH**
Mansfield, G. R., and Leona Boardman. Potash in 1923. U. S. Geological Survey. Bibl. (Mineral resources of the U. S., 1923, p. 2, II:20).
- POTTERY**
Hannover, Emil. Pottery and porcelain, a handbook for collectors. London: Benn. Bibls. 3v.
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Baldwin, B. T., and L. I. Stecher. The psychology of the preschool child. Appleton. 10p. bibl. \$2.75.
Dennes, W. R. The methods and presuppositions of group psychology. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.
MacCurdy, J. T. The psychology of emotion, morbid and normal. Harcourt. Bibl. footnotes. \$7.50.
See also **INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY; MYSTICISM.**
- PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL**
Thomson, G. H. Instinct, intelligence and character; an educational psychology. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$3.50.
- RECONSTRUCTION.** See **NEGROES.**
- REVOLUTIONS**
Sorokin, P. A. The sociology of revolution. Lippincott. 2p. bibl. \$2. (Sociological ser.).
- RUSSIA**
Hodgson, J. C., comp. Recognition of Soviet Russia. Wilson. Bibl. Reference Shelf, v. 2, no. 10.
- SACRAMENTS**
Clow, W. M. The church and the sacraments. Doran. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.
- SMOKING**
Partington, Wilfred, ed. Smoke rings and roundelays. Dodd. 20p. bibl. \$2.50.
- SOCIOLOGY.** See **REVOLUTIONS.**
- SOUTH CAROLINA.** See **NEGROES.**
- STOCK AND STOCK-BREEDING.** See **HEREDITY.**
- TEACHING**
Almack, J. C., and A. R. Lang. Problems of the teaching profession. Houghton. Bibls. \$1.90.
- TEXAS—HISTORY—1836-1850**
Binkley, W. C. The expansionist movement in Texas, 1836-1850. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif. Press. 10p. bibl. \$3.50. (Pubs. in hist., v. 13).
- THEISM**
Champness, E. F. Must we part with God? a study in theism. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.
- THEOLOGY**
Haas, J. A. W., and others. Theological studies. Philadelphia: United Lutheran Pub. House. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.50.

- UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS.** See **CABLES.**
- UNITED STATES—SOCIAL CONDITIONS**
Abbott, W. C. The new barbarians. Little. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.50.
- VENEREAL DISEASES**
American Social Hygiene Assn. Report of the scientific researches on the venereal diseases. 370 Seventh ave., New York. Bibl.
- WEALTH.** See **INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.**
- WOOD.** See **FORESTS AND FORESTRY.**
- WORSHIP.** See **DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.**

LIBRARY CALENDAR

- March 27-28. At the Hotel Chelsea. Atlantic City. Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Philadelphia Library Club.
- April 9-10. In Nashville. Tennessee Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 13-14. At the Toronto (Ont.) Public Library. Ontario Library Association's annual meeting.
- April 15. At the Boston Public Library. Boston Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers. Dinner at the Hotel Victoria near the Library will precede the meeting, at which Mary E. Hyde of the Simmons College School of Library Science, will lead a discussion on Subject Headings. Flora E. Wise of Wellesley College Library, is secretary.
- April 15. At Mobile and
- April 16-17. At Fairhope. The first biennial meetings of the Alabama Library Association.
- April 24. At the Elmwood Public Library, Providence. Rhode Island Library Association.
- May 7-8. At Middlesboro, Ky. Annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association.
- June 15-20. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie. New York Library Association's thirty-fifth annual conference. The new guest house and one or more of the dormitories will be available for the use of delegates.
- June 22-27. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club's meeting in which the other five New England states have planned to co-operate.
- June 23-25. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Annual convention of the Special Libraries Association, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Library Club and other New England Associations.
- June 29-July 1. At Eureka and Arcata, Humboldt County. California Library Association. June 30 will be spent at Arcata. Visitors will be interested in pre- and post conference excursions suggested by Mr. Graves on p. 267.
- July 6-11. At Seattle, Wash. Forty-sixth annual conference of the A. L. A. and affiliated organizations.
- October 1-3. At Pueblo, Colo. Colorado Library Association's annual meeting with which the New Mexico Association may join.
- October 6-7. At La Crosse. Meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.
- October 8-10. At Libby, Lincoln County. Montana Library Association.
- October 13-15. At Rockford. Illinois Library Association.
- Oct. 20-23. At Fort Wayne. Joint meeting of the Indiana, Michigan and Ohio Library Associations.
- October. Exact date to be announced later. Regional meeting of the American Library Association at Sioux City under the auspices of the library associations of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.
- October. Exact date later. At Winchester, Va. Virginia Library Association.
- The next meeting of the North Carolina Library Association will be held in the fall at Chapel Hill. Exact dates will be announced later.

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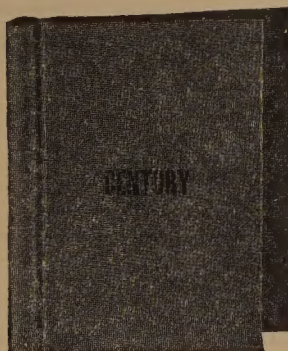
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